

Shocker at UC

— revised last Saturday's "aftershock" to 5.8 on the Richter scale.

This is considerably larger than the main quake the previous Thursday, generally measured at around 5.5, and also much larger than anybody

Back Page Col. 1

Persian Gulf Region

Secret Pentagon Study On Russian Supremacy

Threat To Iran Analyzed

By Richard Burt
New York Times

Washington

A secret Defense Department report on the military situation in the Persian Gulf region has concluded that American forces could not stop a Soviet thrust into northern Iran and that the United States should thus consider using "tactical" nuclear weapons in any conflict there.

At the same time, the report also concludes that the United States could possibly handle Soviet threats to oil tankers in the area and might also be able to match any effort by Moscow to move forces into Saudi Arabia.

The Pentagon report, entitled "Capabilities in the Persian Gulf," was described by officials as the most extensive military study of the region ever done by the government. The report was completed after the revolution in Iran but prior to the Soviet move into Afghanistan late last year.

The 70-page report was commissioned by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown almost two years ago, after an interagency study concluded that the Persian Gulf was the most likely flash-point for a confrontation between Moscow and Washington.

It was prepared by military officers as well as civilian analysts in the office of the secretary of defense and is said to have laid the groundwork for the administration's current effort to bolster local defenses and the presence of American forces in the region.

The disclosure of the report comes amid a growing debate over the so-called "Carter Doctrine," the president's recent pledge to use force, if necessary, to protect "vital interests" in the Persian Gulf.

While Brown and other officials argued that it was possible to deter any major Soviet attack, they acknowledged that Moscow enjoys important military advantages in the area.

The report reinforces this point and stresses that, unlike

Back Page Col. 1

More Nations Back U.S. On Olympics

Washington

Japan, China and Zaire yesterday joined what appears to be a rising international tide of support for President Carter's proposal that the 1980 Summer Olympics be moved from Moscow, postponed or canceled in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

State Department officials said the governments of approximately 35 nations, though not necessarily their national Olympic committees, have publicly or privately expressed support of the president's position, and that "world opinion is definitely moving in the direction that Moscow, under present circumstances, is not a suitable site."

A department spokesman said only 18 countries have publicly announced their positions, and he listed them:

Canada, Great Britain, the

Back Page Col. 6

Highest U.S. Jobless Rate In 18 Months

Washington

A jump in layoffs of men sent unemployment climbing from 5.9 percent to 6.2 percent in January, the highest rate in 18 months and a possible sign of an approaching recession.

The Labor Department reported yesterday that the number of unemployed Americans rose last month by 340,000, most of them laid-off auto workers and other males. As a result, the jobless rate for adult men increased from 4.2 percent to 4.7 percent, the highest level since November 1977.

The unemployment rate for women rose but slightly, from 5.7 percent to 5.8 percent. Total employment among women increased from December as employment among men declined.

The rising jobless rate was in line with a new forecast by President Carter this week. He said he expected the economy to enter a



KATHLEEN F. STAFFORD

HENRY LEE SCHATZ

Robert Anders (left), Joseph and Kathleen Stafford, Henry Lee Schatz and [unclear] on a platform displaying the French word for thanks

Is Tehran Escapers

ing's lobby, stairway and balconies to rate their homecoming. The crowd placards that read "Thanks, Canada" in English and French.

a brief, solemn statement read by far official Robert G. Anders, one of turning diplomats, the six escapers used gratitude to the American people the U.S. government for their support, Canada for "the risks" it took in helping escape, and to those reporters who that the Americans were hiding in a but kept that knowledge secret.

We are glad to be home and grateful for concern," Anders said.

their first public statement since arrival back in the United States on

Wednesday, the six Americans provided only what Anders termed a "bare outline" of how they escaped when the U.S. Embassy was stormed by Iranian militants November 4, and how they managed to avoid capture in the three months that followed.

"When the embassy was overrun ... five of us were working in the consular section at the rear of the embassy compound, some distance from the chancery, where the main attack was centered. Thus, we were able to leave the premises unobserved," Anders said.

"We made our way to our homes or the homes of friends," Anders added. "As the situation became more intense, we were

Back Page Col. 4



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